

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS®

PUBLICATION NUMBER SIX

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

8-8****

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1963

Editorials

Welcome, Mr. President

TOMORROW OUR CITY becomes the temporary capital of the nation, as President John F. Kennedy visits.

It is always an honor to any city for a president of the United States—the proudest, finest country on earth—to make a visit.

that while this is not exactly "Kennedy country" it is a good place to have old friends and acquire new ones.

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The leadership of our nation is the world's toughest job. And it gets tougher every turn of the globe. There is no guarantee of popularity, success or a healthy term of office in assuming the mantle of national leadership. It's a brave man who will do it, regardless of his party.

President Kennedy has been to Dallas before, both as a candidate and as President. But this is a special visit. This is a kind of wooing; the swain with a bouquet of flowers for a desirable girl friend.

We're glad to see the President and his entourage. We are sure he knows

he does and is very much aware of it. President Kennedy comes to Dallas at a tense, crucial time in national and international affairs. We are glad that he sees fit to come here at such a time. It shows that we have an important spot in the circle of cities which sit near the destinies of our nation.

So let us welcome President Kennedy with sincerity and loyalty. The office elevates the man and at times like these removes him from partisan politics, even when he might be politicking.

The eyes of the world also follow the President of the United States, at home or abroad. The eyes of the world are following him to Dallas.

We believe both the world and John F. Kennedy will like what is seen here.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The President

DALLAS sheds its sharp cleavages

of postwar era, says Acheson

of 95 chief executives, who have assumed its burdensome

This urban growth, as the President says, has been a headache, but we

world leadership, involvement frustratingly difficult

It is with that understanding and respect, we hope, that Democrats, Republicans and independents unite today in a genuineness of welcome and cordiality. As Mr. Acheson of our editorial staff points out on this page today, presidential visits to Dallas have been rare in the 122 years since this city was born in the high grasses of the prairie.

IT IS QUITE A TOWN that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will approach from the air at 11:30 this morning. It is vibrant, optimistic, stylish, adventurous and growing phenomenally fast — which means it has frightening problems along with imposing strength.

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FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Friday Morning, November 22, 1963

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Section One

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Worth are happy to welcome the President and Mrs. Kennedy when they reached Texas, and tonight will entertain the Kennedys at the Johnson Ranch near Johnson City.

The visit of a President is an important event anywhere. It requires all kinds of preparations for his reception, for his protection, and for

his safety. The President occupies the highest office in the land but also because he is a warm, engaging personality and a highly articulate speaker. As great will be the eagerness to glimpse the beautiful First Lady, whom the public likes to refer to in friendly fashion as Jacqueline.

Happily, arrangements have been made for a short public appearance by the President in an open area downtown, and the crowd gathering there can be hopeful that Mrs. Kennedy will see fit to join him. Added opportunity to see the presidential party is offered along the route of his departure.

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson are guests and hosts at the same time. They are guests of Fort Worth, as they have been before, but they are in their home state. The Vice

President and Mrs. Johnson have visited here while in office. Because it doesn't happen often, a visit by the first family of America means a great deal to Fort Worth. Among other things, while he is here Fort Worth is part of the capital of the United States.

The Fort Worth portion of the President's Texas visit has been described as nonpolitical. It is, of course, impossible for a President to take a trip or make a statement that does not carry some political significance. But a President still is President no matter how much party politics is involved.

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THE HOUSTON POST

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

PAGE 4, SECTION 5 THURSDAY, NOV 21, 1963

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DALLAS sheds its sharp cleavages of partisanship at noon today in extending the hand of fellowship to the President of the United States and his attractive wife. We are honored. The office he represents is the most powerful and respected in the world, and the Hon. John F. Kennedy is the youngest of 35 chief executives who have assumed its burdensome complexities.



KENNEDY

He was only 43 when he took the oath that cold day in January of 1961 and sat down to the busy desk of duty which Dwight Eisenhower had just relinquished with relief. It is a desk even heavier with duties now because government has become so expansive in scope and America, in its role of world leadership, at times finds the involvement frustratingly intricate.

It is with that understanding and respect, we hope, that Democrats, Republicans and independents unite today in a genuineness of welcome and cordiality. As Mr. Acheson of our editorial staff points out on this page today, presidential visits to Dallas have been rare in the 122 years since this city was born in the high grasses of the prairie.

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Since the end of World War II, our population has increased from 650,000 nearly to a million. The buying power of Dallas, now approaching the 3-billion-dollar mark, has tripled in that postwar period.

The increase in workers employed here by manufacturing plants—just the increase—exceeds the entire total of manufacturing workers in New Orleans, and our gain in population—just the gain since the war—is equal to a city the size of Toledo.

This urban growth, as the President knows, brings headaches, but we have a tradition here of solving as many of them as we can in our own way; in race relations, for instance, the "Dallas Plan" of peaceful transition by gradualness and common sense has merited national attention.

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President took part in welcoming President and Mrs. Kennedy when they reached Texas, and tonight will entertain the Kennedys at the Johnson Ranch near Johnson City.

The visit of a President is an important event anywhere. It requires all kinds of preparations for his reception, for his protection, and for keeping him in touch with the affairs of state from which he can not escape no matter where he travels. Only three previous Presidents have visited here while in office. Because it doesn't happen often, a visit by the first family of America means a great deal to Fort Worth. Among other things, while he is here Fort Worth is part of the capital of the United States.

The Fort Worth portion of the President's Texas visit has been described as nonpolitical. It is, of course, impossible for a President to take a trip or make a statement that does not carry some political significance. But a President still is President no matter how much party politics is involved.

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The President and Mrs. Kennedy will arrive here by plane at 4:15 PM. This will be Mrs. Kennedy's first visit to Texas. In view of the fact that their time here will be all too brief, it is to be hoped that the city's hospitality will be expressed by a large turnout at the airport and along the route to the downtown area.

NOT MANY EVENTS away from Washington find President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson present at the same time. That both would come to this city to honor Rep. Thomas proves the high esteem in which he is held in the nation's capital. And the fact that more than 2,000 of his friends and fellow townsmen will attend the dinner for him at the Coliseum certainly proves that his services

in behalf of the nation and this county are deeply appreciated.

President Kennedy is no stranger to Houston. What undoubtedly was one of the more important events in his campaign for the presidency occurred here in 1960. He met with a large number of the city's clergymen, and, by answering their questions, did much to remove religion as an issue in the campaign. A film of the Houston gathering was shown throughout the nation. Its effect was historic.

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The Austin Statesman

Editorials

Austin, Texas, Thursday, November 21, 1963—Page A2

Features

EDITORIAL

Austin on Trial in Courtesy Due In Appearance of Visiting President

A visiting President, whether Republican or Democratic, generally is greeted with courtesy and hospitable consideration. This should be the case with President John F. Kennedy in his visit to Austin, where he will speak at a \$100-plate dinner in the Municipal Auditorium Friday night. Accompanying him will be Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, and honors will be shared by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson will be at Johnson's side.

Kennedy's talk is expected to be a rallying cry to Texas Democrats, many of whom have become critical of their party and the President as its leader, the target of much reactionary criticism, as well as criticism for his civil rights stand. He will call attention to the nation's flourishing economy under his administration, and may answer those critics who say he promised national growth by reminding them that they are the same ones who have fought his legislation to that end to a standstill and now point the finger of accusation.

IT IS REASONABLE to express the hope that the President and the Vice President be not harassed along the lanes of entry into Austin and outside his Commodore Hotel headquarters and outside the Municipal Auditorium by groups carrying picketing signs.

There is, of course, nothing essentially illegal about peaceful demonstrations but it would be unseemly, during his visit here, to have him plagued by manifestations of discourtesy and even hostility that would give Austin and its people a dubious reputation all over the country, since during his visit here this city will be a news center for the entire nation.

ALREADY EFFORTS have been made to link the \$100-a-plate dinner with the accusation of impropriety because tickets were apportioned out to the Texas Democratic delegation in the House to give convenient access to those wanting them in the congressional districts they serve. The arrangement, or the \$100-a-plate dinner to obtain funds for the Democratic Party, are not new, but have ample precedent by the opposition party.

As a courtesy to the President and his official party, dissident Democrats who have brought the party to the edge of destruction in Texas would do well to try, just for this once, to show a reasonably united party front, whatever they may feel their grievances to be.

If they are genuinely interested in the party, they must not become too involved in sapping its strength, destroying the confidence of their fellow Democrats, and in other ways draining it of initiative and a forward look essential to dealing with the complications and complexities of the problems of today. These problems are not necessarily exclusive to either major party. They are the problems of the entire US and its people.

MANY AUSTIN FOLK, seeing him as he proceeds along the line of parade to the Commodore Hotel, may be surprised to note that he does not have horns or have a spiked tail, as many of his traducers seem to insist.

Actually the President is a remarkably capable and highly informed young man, with a high degree of personal charm, dedicated to his country, obedient to the Constitution he swore to support and protect, and though many find some of his proposed legislation controversial, even unacceptable, this is no new phenomena in the land of the free and the home of the brave. It has happened many times before, and will continue in the future as problems incident to the economy and population growth multiply, whether an administration is Republican or Democratic.

THE ART OF self-government by the people of this country, who are the government, is no longer relatively simple, but is more and more complex, calling for better education in government by the people, increased efforts to be informed on vital issues, to know the history of their country and the factors which have made it great, and to be alert to the engendering of false charges and issues and mislabeling of those generally recognized.

Ascribing false motives to those charged with government and a design of betrayal may be due to the hysteria induced by fear and inability to reason logically, but it is the greatest sign of weakness this country presently faces, giving no strength, but instead watered-down blood in our veins.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1963

John F. Kennedy

THE ASSASSINATION of President John F. Kennedy is a cruel, shameful mark in this city's history and a tragedy for the country which has been under his guidance. In society, the assassin—like the anarchist—is the enemy of all mankind who defies the established rules of public order and justice and whose mind is warped by hate. The tragic act apparently was not directed against the country or its highest office, but against the man.

Dallas, already tarnished by political bitterness, bows its head in the incredible shock of such an incident. It cannot be charged with fairness that an entire city is in national disgrace, but certainly its reputation has suffered regrettable damage.

The President, only a few minutes before the tragedy, was calm and charming before the crowds. Now he is history, under the sad conditions that felled Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley before him.

We join the rest of the nation in expressing heartfelt sympathy and trust that the warped and distorted who become unstable in their opposition will retreat into

darkness and not emerge until they regain the light of reasonableness and balance.

The youthful chief executive was a patriot and blessed with an articulate intelligence. To such a mind and personality, success came early because his talents were utilized to the utmost. He was a master in the field of political science, the most tricky of all professions—and the most uncertain as far as continuity of service is concerned.

Those who have been concerned with the expansion of governmental control and power nevertheless admired the sincerity and conviction of his philosophy, the gentlemanly restraint he showed in the face of criticism and the good taste he always exhibited in public appearance.

It is a sad hour for the nation, which bows its head in sympathy for his wife and family. The mourning is in genuine, profound and indescribable sadness. The sorrow and shock are balanced with the consolation that a good and benevolent God carves our path of national destiny.

Dallas Police

UNTIL there is definite evidence to the contrary, the stigma and blame being attached to the Dallas police department in the eyes of the world is unfair and inaccurate.

The tone and innuendoes of a few national commentators, and editorials in some out-of-state newspapers, have been hastily conceived without knowledge of the situation or sympathetic understanding.

Police Chief Curry has labored under tremendous strain. So has his department. The record of the Dallas police department is not without blemish—what department record is?—but it compares most favorably with the best in cities of this size.

It is good, therefore, that City Manager Crull and Mayor Cabell publicly express their confidence. If there has been laxity, or a slip-up in security, Chief Curry will exhaust every facility to ascertain the cause and he does not have to be told to do that.

As far as law enforcement goes, those outsiders who have been holding Dallas up to national scorn should know that this county is one of the few in America which does not have some kind of collusion with the vice lords.

Gamblers are tried in court. Prostitution is prosecuted. Bookies don't give patrolmen hams and other gifts to look the other way.

This is by way of saying that, in other fields of law enforcement, the same rigidity and firmness are followed.

An entire department, much less an entire city, should not take the blame for single tragedies that could happen in New York, New Orleans or New Braunfels.

Both Chief Curry and his administrative aids have been well trained. They are dedicated to police work and to the ideals of service it represents.

If it should develop that an officer did not measure up to his duty, Chief Curry will let it be known and take action. He is that kind of a man.



CURRY

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Saturday Morning, November 23, 1963

EDITORIALS

President Kennedy

In one disastrous moment at Dallas a coldblooded assassin shot and killed the President of the United States, wounded the governor of Texas and threw the whole nation into a state of sickening shock. It was such a moment as comes occasionally in the history of nations and leaves, in all cases, an ineradicable blot. In the instant the assassin committed deliberate murder he attacked not only the person of President Kennedy but the highest office in the nation and, in fact, the United States.

The numbing tragedy drew the people of the nation together in a kinship of grief as no other event than the death of a President can. At the moment he was felled by the bullet fired from hiding, Mr. Kennedy became "my President" to every American, regardless of partisanship, ideology or previous attitude. To each—except possibly the twisted person who fired the fatal shot—it became a personal tragedy of supreme proportions.

The first reaction of 190 million people as the news struck was one of shocked dismay and disbelief. It was a thing that could not possibly be true. Only slowly did the incredible become believable because it had to be believed. The sickened feeling did not pass quickly, not even as there arose also a sense of outrage and, especially for those who live in Texas, shame.

The shock was all the greater for Texans because this unspeakable thing happened in their midst—in a state known for its good will and hospitality to all. Thousands of Texans had just seen him, vital and smiling, as he rode through the streets of their cities—only an hour or so before in Fort Worth—waving at those who gathered for a glimpse of the President of the United States. The nearness of it made the awfulness more intense.

For those who huddled about radios and televisions, or grabbed their newspapers with black headlines, the first numbed reaction was followed by wonder as to what sort of mind could conceive a bullet to be the answer to whatever grievance, real or fancied, it might harbor. And whether the assassin-in-ambush could realize the poignant grief that would be brought to the President's loved ones and to the nation as a whole and even the world. Or could he know—or care—that he was solving nothing by his brutal act but instead was assaulting the very foundations of representative government and plunging into dark uncertainty many aspects of the struggle to keep peace in the world?

It is only at moments like this that the American people suddenly realize how much the presidency, and the man of whatever party who occupies it, is the repository of their hopes and fears and aspirations. The abrupt cutting off of the life of a President in full vigor brings this home to them acutely.

Fortunately for the nation, at hand in the person of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was a figure who could be counted upon to take over capably the reins dropped by the dead President. His are the steady, experienced hands of one knowledgeable in the art and practice of government. Even so, his handicap at the moment is great and the job before him appalling.

The American people first will utter a prayer for their fallen leader and then one for Divine guidance for the man who succeeds to a place of awesome responsibility.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1963

AN EDITORIAL

Let Us Search Our Hearts

TERRIBLE HISTORY has been made in Dallas, and the magnitude of our city's sorrow can only be measured against the enormity of the deed.

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, is dead. Killed in Dallas. No matter what the explanation of the act, the awful reality of it overwhelms us. He died here.

We do not know now, we may never know why it happened in Dallas. And it is no comfort to our grief that an insane chance, operating with blind destiny, brought our President's death to us.

But this we know, that as a city we must show the world the deep unity of our grief, the depths of the stunned void that is in each of us.

Let us go into the open churches, the cathedrals, the synagogues, and there let us pray to God to teach us love and forgiveness. In the quiet of our homes, let us search our hearts and, through the terrible cleansing power of our grief, remove any vestiges of bitterness and hate.

What happened here could have happened in any city. But first there had to be the seeds of hate—and we must pray that Dallas can never supply the atmosphere for tragedy to grow again.

The bullet that felled our President was molded in an unstable world. But to our great sorrow, it found its mark here.

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

2-8**** DALLAS, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1963

Editorials

As He Would Wish

JOHN F. KENNEDY was a man with a great heart.

Forget his politics for the moment and think about the individual.

He had great compassion and understanding. If this were not so he would never have come to Dallas.

He never directly blamed the city for the bitterness of his political foes here. He looked on them as Americans and as such he was their President just as he was President of all the rest of the people.

Even when he came face to face with this bitterness in the White House, he calmly said that his critics had a right to their opinion, and a right to be heard.

Dallas was full of people who loved President Kennedy. Our city accorded him the warmest welcome he had received in Texas. Before a wretch fired the shot that took his life, the President felt their warmth, and returned it. He recognized it for the genuine outpouring of good will that it was, and we have witnesses that he was moved by it, even as death's shadow lay across his path.

There are no words that can express the sorrow that will dwell in the heart of Dallas for years to come, but the blame for what happened here must not be placed at the feet of any local political faction. President Kennedy, in a spirit of tolerance, understood politics, and the difference of opinion that opposing factions generate. He would have been the first to defend this right to differ.

The psychosis of hate, which was what operated to kill him, is a thing none of us can understand, but all of us deplore. Now, in our grief, let us not sow new seeds of hate. Let us not try to place the blame on one local faction or another. John F. Kennedy would not have wanted it that way.

He would want Dallas to continue its status as a great American city, a city where truth and understanding stand guard over our public utterances and our private emotions.

No matter how bitter or hard the task is, we MUST, with God's help, move toward this goal.

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The Tulsa Tribune

Richard Lloyd Jones
An independent newspaper published every week day afternoon by the Tulsa Tribune Co. Its Tulsa Tribune staffholder runs the newspaper. Advertising, circulation and the mechanical production of this newspaper are handled by the Newspaper Printing Co. of Tulsa, Okla.
Member of the American Press, which is exclusively entitled to use for reproduction of the best news in this newspaper.
Member United Press International, Inter American Press Assn. APWA, UPIA, AEC.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, Saturday, November 23, 1963

Government by Murder

Whoever killed President John Kennedy hoped to get away with it.

Here was no vainglorious John Wilkes Booth, leaping from the Lincoln box to the stage and displaying himself to a theaterful of people. Here was no Charles Guiteau, seized immediately in the Washington railroad station as he stood over the wounded Garfield. Here was no Leon Czolgosz who was grabbed before he could step out of McKinley's reception line at Buffalo.

The hideous thing in Dallas was the carefully-planned, cold-blooded elimination of a man. It was planned at long range with the help of a telescopic sight. It was planned in such a manner that the killer would have an excellent chance to descend from his sniper's loft and mangle in a crowd seething with confusion.

A disgraced ex-U.S. Marine, who once tried to take out Russian citizenship and

who headed a "Fair Play for Cuba" committee, has been seized and charged. He must have had a powerful incentive to flee from whatever he was fleeing from, for he killed a policeman who stopped him for questioning. But a man is not guilty in this country until proven so.

Still, there is a striking parallel between the current series of murders in Caracas, perpetrated by avowed pro-Castroites and designed to spread fear and confusion, and the assassination of the President yesterday.

In the Venezuelan killings as in Dallas every technique is employed to permit murder to escape unpunished. And murder is an arm of political action.

As Uncle Sam bows his head in grief for his young President he should stiffen his back, as well. If the killing of John Kennedy is part of a pattern the world is in for some grim days.

The Tulsa Tribune

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Tulsa, Oklahoma, Monday, November 25, 1963

Madness Upon Madness

The killing Sunday of President Kennedy's accused assassin by the operator of a Dallas strip-tease joint was an act of criminal idiocy that will have far-reaching and evil effects for America.

It was the best break the Kremlin could have asked for.

If Lee Harvey Oswald had been fairly tried and convicted of the President's murder the embarrassment for international communism would have been intense. For there was no doubt that Oswald was a communist activist in the classic mold—humorless, intense, anti-social and violent.

By Sunday noon it was apparent that the Russian leaders knew how difficult their situation was, and the effort to make a martyr of Oswald had already begun. But if the evidence against Oswald proved conclusive, and it seemed likely that it would, communism was on a terrible spot. Oswald had already asked to be defended by John Abt, former New Deal official and a notable defender of accused communists. Abt must have swallowed hard as he turned down the case because of "the press of other clients."

There were also some interesting puzzles:

Why had the President been murdered in Dallas?

The murderer made every effort to escape.

Dallas contains a number of noisy right-wingers, a few of whom were abusive and obnoxious during Adlai Stevenson's recent visit.

The word was out that it might be em-

barrassing or even dangerous for President Kennedy to visit Texas.

What a marvelous two-bird-with-one-stone killing it could be if the President were murdered in Dallas by persons unknown. How effective it might be in demoralizing the growing conservative movement in America if all conservatives could be tarred with the presumed guilt of some wild right-winger.

For the presumption that only ultra-conservatives could be guilty of assassinating the President in Dallas was strong. It was, perhaps, to be expected that Pravda in Moscow immediately accused Texas "fascists" of killing the President. But a number of America's TV commentators, notable for their "liberal" leanings, immediately began owlishly expressing the pious hope that "certain groups" were not responsible. Such "hopes" are a subtle way of backing into an accusation.

Then the police picked up Oswald's spoor. There was the killing of the patrolman, the fight in the movie theater, the discovery of the rifle—and the net drew tight around the ex-Marine.

Until that Dallas dim-bulb cut it yesterday. True, Oswald, assuming he was guilty, has paid the supreme penalty. But now the whole communist world is shouting that it was a gigantic frame, that a Red was charged and then promptly murdered because the American government knew it couldn't convict him. Millions are going to believe that.

Thus, not only is our President dead, but the ideology that probably killed him has a new excuse for self-righteousness.

During the last four days Texas should have sunk beneath the sea.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Saturday, November 23, 1963 Page 6

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

Published Every Morning by
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120 East Van Buren, Phoenix, Arizona
EUGENE C. PULLIAM, Publisher

A Prayer

*Incline, oh Lord, thine ear to our prayers
supplicantly pleading for thy mercy that thou
mayest appoint for the soul of thy servant
whom Thou has bidden to go forth from this
world a place of peace and light and bid him
to the company of thy Saints.*

—The Roman Catholic Missal

American Tragedy

Mrs. Kennedy spoke for all Americans. "Oh, no!" she said, as the mortally wounded President slipped into her arms. Across the nation, as the news reached the people, her exclamation of disbelief was echoed and re-echoed.

Many Americans disagreed with President Kennedy's opinions, and he always conceded their right to do so. But what demented mind could have plotted his cold-blooded murder from ambush?

Other American presidents have been cut down by assassins. Abraham Lincoln died after being shot in Ford's Theater in Washington. James Garfield was assassinated while entering a railroad station in Washington. William McKinley was shot while welcoming visitors to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. Now John Kennedy, the youngest man ever to be elected President, has joined the list of martyrs. Personal courage was a hallmark of his life. It was never more present than when he rode down that crowd-filled street in Dallas.

It is said that unusually strict security measures were taken to protect the President. No one has explained, as this is written, how police could have failed to search a building overlooking the route of the presidential cavalcade.

Fortunately, there should be little confusion in the change-over from the Kennedy to the Johnson administration. President Kennedy personally selected Lyndon Johnson as his vice president. He has given him important assignments, particularly in foreign policy. The nation can take solace in the fact that President Johnson escaped the assassin's bullets. His long years in the Senate have prepared him for getting the sort of congressional cooperation that he will need in the future.

To the grief-stricken Mrs. Kennedy and her fatherless children goes the heart-felt sympathy of a nation still numbed by tragedy.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Monday, November 25, 1963 Page 6

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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*He that speaketh of himself seeketh his own
glory; but he that seeketh his glory that sent him,
the same is true, and no unrighteousness is in him*
—St. John 7:18

Tragedy on Tragedy

The murder of Lee Oswald was senseless and futile. It would have been the last thing President Kennedy would have wanted. From all indications, Oswald was a despicable person, a self-confessed Marxist, a supporter of Fidel Castro. Unless all signs are wrong, he assassinated President Kennedy. But he was entitled to his day in court. Jack Ruby had no right to take vengeance into his own hands.

Unless Ruby (also known as Rubinstein) was more than a demented night club owner, driven over the brink of sanity by the death of President Kennedy, he handed the Communists an unparalleled propaganda weapon when he shot Oswald. The Dallas police will be accused, with no justification of course, of having branded the prime suspect in President Kennedy's death as a Communist and then having engineered his murder. Oswald himself cannot now appear on a witness stand, so his evident involvement with communism cannot be proved in a courtroom.

What the double tragedy in Dallas proves beyond doubt is the need for every American to rededicate himself to the principles of justice under law. There will be differences between Americans. There always have been. But they must not be solved outside the law. If they are, we will have chaos not order, anarchy not government.

The vast majority of Americans, the backbone of our citizenry, does not belong to the radical right or the fanatical left. Most Americans want no part of the brutal conspiracy of communism, or the bestial creed of fascism. These Americans must assert themselves. The nation depends on their sanity and decency. They must hold fast to the great principles of Americanism, or surely this nation will perish from the earth.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC

Tuesday, November 26, 1963 Page 6

Where The Spirit Of The Lord Is, There Is Liberty
II Corinthians 3:17

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For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.—Romans 10:10

American Goals

*The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.*

—RUDYARD KIPLING

They are going home today: the prime minister of Britain, the president of France, the emperor of Ethiopia, the president of the Philippines, the premier of Turkey, the president of West Germany, the prime minister of Japan. To say nothing of the student from Ohio University, the welder from Jersey City, the grocer from Nashville. And the silent widow who held back her tears as her heart broke. For John Kennedy lies in a fresh grave in Arlington cemetery, overlooking the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington statue, and the Capitol Building, and there isn't much more to say.

But there's plenty to do. President Johnson and his associates must chart anew the course of America. Public officials must dedicate themselves afresh to the pursuit of the American dream. And the average American must realize that there is no protection for anyone unless the laws and the Constitution are obeyed, that tiny minorities (regardless of their political philosophies) cannot be allowed to dominate the halls of government and warp the conscience of the people.

As the captains and the kings depart, let the entire nation again demonstrate that its heart is sound, that its goals are unblemished, that its will is firm, that its belief in freedom and liberty is unscathed.

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The Boston Globe

36

Tuesday, November 26, 1963

An American Tragedy

What Greek tragedy ever approached the intensity of the drama which Americans have witnessed these past four days?

A young man, chosen as our leader in this modern age, drives into Dallas.

Dallas, a city where, in another November, our then Vice President and his wife, both Texans, are jeered as they walk to a meeting, and have placards thrust in their faces: LET'S BEAT JUDAS...

... A city which integrated its schools in September, 1961, but a city where, a month ago, the American Ambassador to the United Nations is beaten on the head by a citizen. ...

... A city the temper of whose people has been inflamed by full-page newspaper advertisements proclaiming that the President, about to arrive there, has "scrapped the Monroe Doctrine for the Spirit of Moscow..."

... Then, from a window, a 24-year-old ex-marine, with less than an honorable discharge and with wild ideas, shoots and kills our President...

This act of the drama is followed by another, before the eyes of a nation already shocked beyond belief...

As the hour of the President's funeral draws on in Washington, a night club operator, in a part of the land where violence in words and deeds still holds a high place, a man so well acquainted with police that they pay him no heed, walks among the security guards and shoots and kills the man who had shot and killed the President...

Then comes an overpowering scene as the President's widow and her two fatherless children go from the home of Presidents to the Capitol of the nation. There mother and daughter—six years old tomorrow—kneel by the flag-covered coffin, while the son—three years old yesterday—wanders through the great building and asks for a tiny flag for his daddy...

Finally, the bereaved mother walks behind her husband's coffin, from the White House to the cathedral, followed by leaders from the whole world.

And, at last, he is carried across the Potomac to the cemetery where the brave of our land are buried.

And all this, in the last four days, gazed upon by the biggest audience in all history, thanks to our electronic age, an age in which many of us, North as well as South, have not yet learned how to live...

UNCLE DUDLEY

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

E. K. GAYLORD, Editor

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10 Wed., Nov. 27, 1963

Generalizing Too Much

ALTOGETHER fitting and proper is the agonized soul-searching that occurs in the stunned aftermath of President Kennedy's brutal assassination.

But generalization plainly is being carried too far with respect to much of the nonsense being repeated in this connection. Patently fanciful and unjust is the attempt to impute collective responsibility for the bloody recent events to the entire populations of Dallas, the state of Texas or the United States.

The slayer of President Kennedy was an avowed Marxist by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, according to evidence the Dallas police considered completely incriminating. The acknowledged slayer of Oswald was Jack Ruby, a night club operator. These simple facts ought to be kept firmly in mind.

The effort to diffuse responsibility becomes vicious when it implies that the assassination wouldn't have occurred if the people in one part of the country had been as pure in heart as people elsewhere in the country. If this kind of recrimination becomes widespread the president's tragic death may result in even deeper bitterness and division instead of unifying the sorrowing nation.

A great many of the New Frontier's policies and programs were genuinely controversial. Differences occurred naturally. In such matters as civil rights the differences had sectional overtones. In other matters such as long continued foreign aid, deficit financing and the proposed reduction of taxes without corresponding spending cuts, the differences were national in scope, cutting through party lines as well as geographical lines.

It was inevitable that such differences should be argued intensely. Representative government rests on the people's familiarity with the issues. This was an essential part of the political scene that John F. Kennedy understood completely.

To impute responsibility for the president's death to the deepening national controversy over his policies is to suggest that all discussion of public issues should be suspended lest it inflame some unstable individual to violence.

But of course in that case it wouldn't be possible for the nation to function any longer under a system of representative government. Public understanding of the issues is basic in any elective system.

In the nearly total absence of actual knowledge concerning the assassin's motivations and associations the crime is given varying interpretations according to varying predilection.

International Communist propaganda discerns a conspiracy of the radical right. Similar inferences come from political left-wingers in this country. These suggestions occur notwithstanding Oswald's admitted Marxist sympathies and his activities in behalf of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

In the confused aftermath the field is wide open for all manner of suspicion, recrimination and counter-recrimination. Illustrated is the urgent need for determining beyond any possible doubt whether conspiracy was involved. In the meantime a respite ought to be called in the efforts to attribute collective responsibility. They threaten to deepen the murk and intensify the ill will.

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The New York Times.

Published every day in the year by The New York Times Company

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1928
SEYMOUR E. WEISS, Publisher 1928-1963



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LESTER MARKEL, Sunday Editor

JOHN B. OAKES, Editorial Page Editor

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1963.

Spiral of Hate

The shame all America must bear for the spirit of madness and hate that struck down President John F. Kennedy is multiplied by the monstrous murder of his accused assassin while being transferred from one jail in Dallas to another.

The primary guilt for this ugly new stain on the integrity of our system of order and respect for individual rights is that of the Dallas police force and the rest of its law-enforcement machinery. But none of us can escape a share of the fault for the spiral of unreason and violence that has now found expression in the death by gunfire of our martyred President and the man being held for trial as his killer.

The Dallas authorities, abetted and encouraged by the newspaper, TV and radio press, trampled on every principle of justice in their handling of Lee H. Oswald. It is their sworn duty to protect every prisoner, as well as the community, and to afford each accused person full opportunity for his defense before a properly constituted court. The heinousness of the crime Oswald was alleged to have committed made it doubly important that there be no cloud over the establishment of his guilt.

Yet—before any indictment had been returned or any evidence presented and in the face of continued denials by the prisoner—the chief of police and the district attorney pronounced Oswald guilty. "Basically, the case is closed," the chief declared. The prosecutor informed reporters that he would demand the death penalty and was confident "I'll get it."

After two days of such pre-findings of guilt, in the electrically emotional atmosphere of a city angered by the President's assassination and not too many decades removed from the vigilante tradition of the old frontier, the jail transfer was made at high noon and with the widest possible advance announcement. Television and newsworld cameras were set in place and many onlookers assembled to witness every step of the transfer—and its tragic miscarriage.

It was an outrageous breach of police responsibility—no matter what the demands of reporters and cameramen may have been—to move Oswald in public under circumstances in which he could so easily have been the victim of attack. The police had even warned hospital officials to stand by against the possibility of an attempt on Oswald's life.

Now there can never be a trial that will determine Oswald's guilt or innocence by the standards of impartial justice that are one of the proudest adornments of our democracy. Whatever judgment is made will fall short of the tests John F. Kennedy himself would have demanded. "Our nation," he declared at the time he dispatched Federal troops to the University of Mississippi to guard the legal rights of one Negro student a year ago, "is founded on the principle that observance of the law is the eternal safeguard of liberty and defiance of the law is the surest road to tyranny."

The best monument all Americans can build to his memory is the enshrinement of that principle in our day-to-day conduct. Hate and violence are the enemies of law, and never more so than when any of us decides to become his own dispenser of retribution in defiance of law.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963.

The New York Times.

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JOHN B. OAKES, Editorial Page Editor

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The incredible, devastating news that engulfed all America and the world yesterday afternoon is still difficult of comprehension. Hours after the event it remains almost inconceivable that John Fitzgerald Kennedy, President of the United States, whose every word and action typified life and youth and strength, now lies dead of an assassin's bullet.

All of us—from the country's highest leaders to the humblest citizen—all of us are still in a state of shock from this stunning blow, that even now seems unreal in its grotesque horror. And hundreds of millions of people beyond our borders—throughout the hemisphere and across the seas—mourn, too, the loss of a President who gave worldwide reality to the American ideals of peace and freedom.

One's first thought turns to human sympathy to the President's family, to his wife who was by his side when he was struck down, to his little children, to his parents, to his brothers and sisters. The acutely personal loss they have suffered is intensified by the unusual closeness of their relationships within this tight-knit family.

The personal loss is deep and crushing; the loss to the nation and the world is historic and overpowering. John F. Kennedy was a man of intellect as well as action. He represented the vitality and the energy, the intelligence and the enthusiasm, the courage and the hope of these United States in the middle of this 20th century. On that day less than three years ago when he took the oath of his great office, he said:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has

been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage—and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world."

John F. Kennedy died in and for this belief, the belief in those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which in his day it recommitted itself—rights which we hope to see exercised around the world, but which we are determined to see exercised within our borders.

No madman's bullet can stop this inexorable march of human rights; no murder, however tragic, can make it falter. In death as in life, the words and spirit of this our most newly martyred President will lead the nation ever closer toward fulfillment of the ideals of domestic brotherhood and international peace by which his Administration has been guided from the start.

Among the last words John F. Kennedy wrote were these: "In a world full of frustrations and irritations, America's leadership must be guided by the lights of learning and reason."

The light of reason was momentarily extinguished with the crack of a rifle shot in Dallas yesterday. But that light is, in reality, inextinguishable; and, with God's help, it will show the way to our country and our country's leaders as we mourn for John F. Kennedy in the darkening days ahead.

EDITORIALS, U. S. A.

DIFFERENT OPINIONS ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS

The Atlanta Journal ★ AND ★ THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Jack Spalding, Editor
The Atlanta Journal

Jack Torrey, President
Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.

Eugene Patterson, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

EDITORIALS

10-B

NOVEMBER 24, 1963

The President's Legacy

THE ASSASSINATION of President Kennedy ended the career of a brave man who had fought well for his country in war and in peace. It did not end this country's forward motion, its leadership or its determination.

He had called upon us not to ask what our country could do for us but what we could do for our country.

What we can do for our country now, of course, is go on, without being deterred by the incredibly stark and somber tragedy that has taken place in the streets of Dallas, without being fearful of perils that we had grown accustomed to long before we knew this man, without breaking that mutual pledge we made with him three years ago to move this country on.

He was not himself a man of easy and meaningless sentimentality, but one of sinew and purpose. We did not see him playing upon our emotions like some of our great political virtuosi of past and present; usually he spoke of the issues, calmly, ignoring that part of us which asks for fatherly indulgence. He made us think.

That is what we should do now, with strong feelings for the memory of this good man who served us; with distress, but not with despair.

When he came to the presidency it was with a challenge, not to rest as we sometimes do between crises, but to strive and to be resolute. When the country answered this particular call in 1960, it demonstrated that it, too, was ready to be led and ready to be resolute.

The country wanted to move, again, and it is moving. There will be pauses in the days immediately to come, but we are not ready to halt.

One act of horror, whether the sinking of a fleet, the death of a great wartime leader, or the assassination of a brave peacetime president cannot change that.

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EDITORIALS

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Echoes of a Weekend Sound the Requiem

HAUNTING ECHOES linger from a weekend like no other the nation or the world has seen. It was a weekend eerie at times with the unknown, unsettling with the strangeness of what was known, and yet resonant with reassurance because of the strength of an American shot down and Americans we saw, heard or heard about.

Sen. Mansfield intoning these words in admiration of a dead president's widow: "She took a ring from her finger and put it in his hand. . . . And so. . . ." And so we all watched Jacqueline Kennedy, many of us seeing for the first time a nobility and strength of person which we had not seen before back there in the shadow of the one whose strength we knew. We watched her lead her two beautiful children to the flag-draped bier of their father, where she knelt and kissed the casket; then we saw her walk with firm step and grief-glazed eyes to her next place of duty.

David Brinkley, in a tired moment, quietly slicing into the senselessness of this unfathomable thing: "And so it seems that all this horror and all this grief was caused by a punk with a \$12 mail-order rifle."

Leverett Saltonstall, aristocratic New Englander of the Senate, talking calmly with other senators about the new president, suddenly seeming embarrassed and drawing himself up sharply in self-rebuke: "I shouldn't be saying Lyndon. I should say 'the President' now. . . ."

(How many others savored the strangeness of saying "President Johnson" and "the assassination of President Kennedy"? President Johnson was a man who lived in the White House a hundred years ago; assassinations are events in history books; caissons

and corteges and catafalques are things we hear of on documentaries about FDR.)

Bob Snodgrass, Georgia Republicanism's national committeeman, his face etched with weariness and care, his voice almost breaking as he said: "All this hatred . . . all this hatred."

(Here, you thought, was more than careful words put together by some of the careful Democrats; here was feeling, from a man not of the President's party and view. Hate, you thought, has been seen in both parties in Georgia; we have been bipartisan in hate, and sometimes bipartisan in spreading the tenets of anarchy.)

The people of England singing massively, to the strains of an organ in Westminster Abbey, a song we did not know they knew, about a "terrible swift sword": ". . . He is tramping out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored. . . ." And a young English dramatist stretching our flag across oceans when he said, after praising Lyndon Johnson: "We, the citizens of an alliance he now leads. . . ." Then, Willy Brandt, symbol of Free Berlin, soberly describing the loyalty which a city of Germans felt toward an Irish-American president, speaking near the Wall that enshrines grapes of wrath.

Those were some of the echoes of this weekend.

In all the uncertainties, we still heard voices that conveyed something of the greatness of a country. Glimpses of the stubborn fiber of individuals, and unexpected glimpses of profound understanding on the part of people all around the world, revealed it best.

This, rather than all the madness seen in Dallas, was the real requiem for John F. Kennedy.